THE WEEKLY REPORTER.

VOLUME XI. HENDERSON, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864 NUMBER 28.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY
J. S. SPIDEL. . . . . .J. G. STAPLES.
UNDER THE STYLE OF
SPIDEL & STAPLES.

OFFICE:
East side Main Street, Up Stairs, in the old Postoffice Building.

Terms of Subscription:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE ROSE-BUSH.

A child sleeps under the rose-bush fair,
The buds swell out in the soft May air:
Sweetly it rests, and on dream-wing flies
To play with the angels in Paradise—
And the years glide by.

A maiden stands by the rose-bush fair,
The dewy blossoms perfume the air;
She presses her hand to her throbbing breast,
With love's first rapture blest—
And the years glide by.

A mother kneels by the rose-bush fair,
Soft sigh the leaves in the evening air;
Sorrowing thoughts of the past arise,
And tears of anguish bedim her eyes—
And the years glide by.

Naked and lone stands the rose-bush fair,
Whirled are the leaves in the autumn air;
Withered and dead they fall to the ground,
And silently cover a new made mound—
And the years glide by.

[For the Henderson Reporter.]

THOUGHTS AS THEY OCCUR.

BY C.

It is only by comparison that we can form a truthful estimate, either of the virtues or vices, which prevail among mankind. The virtues of the good are enhanced in our estimation as they come to be viewed in juxtaposition with the vices of the bad; in fact, if men's actions were either all good or all bad, we could form no conception of the worth of the one, or the evil of the other. It is not, perhaps, without a design in Providence that we have those who serve as models in all the nobler qualities of our nature, while we have others who are living emblems of all that is vicious or degraded. The multitude are thus enabled to see the monstrous deformity of vice, and if their hearts are right they seldom fail to learn important lessons therefrom.

While looking over the history of Europe, I met with the following incident; and I would say, as an instance of noble generosity and truth, it is well worth imitation:

It was shortly after many of the European governments had formed the celebrated treaty known as the *grand alliance*—about one hundred and fifty years ago—that the allies laid siege to the city of Barcelona. The forces of the besiegers were led by the Duke of Peterborough and the Prince of Dramstadt.

A bomb was thrown into the city, and happening to fall in the powder magazine, a fearful explosion took place. The garrison soon offered to capitulate. The Duke de Papoli came to the gate to adjust the articles, but before they were signed tremendous shouts were heard within.—"You betray us," cried Papoli. "While we are here with honor and sincerity, treating with you, your troops have entered the town by the ramparts, and are murdering, plundering and committing every species of violence." "You are mistaken," replied Peterborough, "these men must be the troops of Dramstadt.—There is only one expedient left to save your town: allow me freely to enter with my English men. I will soon make all quiet and come back to conclude the capitulation." "These words he uttered with an air of dignity and truth, which, joined to a sense of danger induced Papoli to comply. Attended by some of his officers, he entered the streets and found the soldiers pillaging the houses of the principal inhabitants, and offering insults and indignities to the inhabitants, irrespective of age or sex. He drove them from their prey; he obliged them to give up the booty they had seized; he even rescued the wife of Papoli, when on the point of being dishonored by one of the soldiers. Order was soon restored and Peterborough immediately returned to the gate to finish the terms of capitulation."

After having read the preceding account I could not help contrasting the noble conduct of Peterborough with that of Colonel Turchin, of the Federal army.—It is well known that when he entered Athens, Alabama, he allowed his command to stack arms in the town and then, with his full cognizance, to insult and plunder the citizens, irrespective of age or sex. (For which he was court-martialed.) The beastliness of his conduct appears the more monstrous when viewed side by side with the nobleness of the former.

We would, perhaps, be unable to appreciate fully the virtue of the one, or the guilt of the other, were we not endowed with the faculty of comparison; but this power of the mind enables us to hold the one up to admiration, while the other is condemned to eternal disgrace, and regarded as an enemy to the virtues which should be fostered among the human family.

HABIT.

If there is one habit more reprehensible than another it is that of chewing tobacco. Smoking can be tolerated with something of a stomach, but when it comes to a man filling his mouth with huge wads of the filthy weed, and then squirting the juice thereof over an area of six feet in circumference about him, and even down on his beard and shirt-bosom; I say when it comes to this, it is almost beyond endurance. There is a degree to which tobacco chewing might be carried without rendering it so disgusting. A moderate use can be indulged in with impunity—unless, indeed, physiologically considered, in which sense I am of the opinion that any amount is calculated to disarrange the system and render abortive the functions of many of the organs.—But aside from any considerations of health—although, indeed, this is by *far* the most important—aside from this, I say, it should be discontinued. It is filthy; and this from the simple reason that the individual who practices it is always spitting, and squirting his saliva about him. Spitting of itself is regarded among polished nations as an indecency, while in company. The Persians, thousands of years ago, regarded the practice as unbecoming, and were never known to spit while in the presence of any one. In England the like sentiment obtains, although not to the same degree. But in this country we are nearly all spitters.—You can scarcely enter a shop, or place of business of any kind, not even churches excepted, but the first thing that salutes your vision is a deposit from the jaws of some huge spitter. It seems to me that a place of worship should certainly be sufficiently respected to act as a restraint on those who are slaves to tobacco, and that they would dispense with the *chew* while presenting themselves in the presence of the Most High God. A lady can scarcely enter some of the churches without her dress being soiled in the enormous puddles of tobacco juice interspersed at various distances along the aisles and between the pews.

Now, listen, for I shall whisper something in your ear: When you enter the church, either carry a spittoon with you or otherwise throw your *chew* away at the door of the church; for of all places, that in which we meet to renew our acquaintance with the Creator should be kept as clean and respectable as possible.

To worship is a high and holy business. The Jews and many other nations were in the habit of performing ablutions and otherwise purifying themselves before entering on the duty of worship.—We seem to carry our habits with us, regardless of the employment in which we engage. This evil should be corrected, and the only way to accomplish this end is to draw the attention of the community to it.

[For the Henderson Reporter.]

THE LUDICROUS IN LIFE.

MR. EDITOR: I have been much amused, recently, at one of the phases of the ludicrous, manifesting itself in Henderson. I do not propose entering upon a discussion with the persons involved in the ludibrious controversy, for I am not gifted with that versatility of talent, and do not possess that volubility of pen requisite to enforce my views with cogent argument, or subtle reason. Mirth is a Proteus, twisting himself into every conceivable shape, at the will of those who provoke him, and I have no doubt but that many of your readers have been as much amused as myself, at the late turn given him by those crossing swords in your paper and the "Weekly News," on the much-mooted subject of "Woman's Rights." A graceful, courteous writer, styling herself "A. T. S." came out in the "News," some few weeks since, and expressed herself in pertinent language, on this subject, rendering to man adequate ability and acumen to wield the prerogatives he possesses, and establishing him above the gentler sex (gentler, is better than *softer*, for it does not admit of double meaning) in the points and places which he holds, and giving to Woman her proper sphere in the domestic circle. No sooner has her production been thrown to the winds than there is a protentous flutter of silks and satins, and waving of scented handkerchiefs, and several feminines take issue with her, and unfemininely grapple with her in intellectual combat. More genial, than is expected, towards each other, they do not use the broomsticks, reserving them for their henpecked husbands and prospective lords, and allowing their nails to grow for the purpose of burying them in the cringing flesh of their disobedient masters. Well, being of a philanthropic turn of mind, I am glad they have not wound their hands in each other's hair, but are content to spar at each other playfully. "Kate," the contributor for the Reporter, argues the points she assumes with great force and apparent reason, but I am glad that the fair "A. T. S." clings to her position, and refuses to be immeshed in the web of sophistry, with which the intriguing "Kate," seeks to bind her. Without deeming myself an intruder, I would say a word in defense of "A. T. S." as she has fearlessly taken the opposite with a bevy of bright eyes, and heaving bodices.

Woman, in her own sphere, is the greatest blessing to mankind. Made as a helpmate to man—not as his slave,—she does not, I think, possess as nice qualities of perception, and her imagination flies not so high as his, to bring rich jewels of Fancy, to astound intellect. It is true that she first listened to the voice of the tempter, and by that wrought the ruin of mankind, but all allowances can be made for that when it is known she ever has had a credulous mind, a confiding disposition and can easily be turned from the right way by the oily voice of her superiors in reason. If the Almighty had interposed before she plucked the fatal fruit, it is not at all improbable but that she would have hearkened to his voice, and believed in him, and thus saved the world from a life of wretchedness and misery. Woman is the most resplendent light in the galaxy of home, and it is there her excellencies are acknowledged and adored. When her lord, who has been worn with toil and the cares of business, returns to her at night, a cozy fire welcomes him, an easy chair receives his form, and above all, the loving embraces and the soul-ravishing kisses of a true wife, as heart clasps heart in the passionate hold of love—are enough to drive away the frost of care, and drown the twang of sorrow's bow.—'Tis there she imparadises earth, and makes the bed of life a bower of Eden. 'Tis her place to cool your fevered brow, when sickness lays its pale hand upon you, and Death is fingering the fibers of your heart. She watches with the tenderest solicitude for each smile that is a precursor of coming health, upon your face. 'Tis her right to join you in your anguish and soothe your heart with sympathy in sorrow. 'Tis her right to nourish and administer first to the wants of the helpless babe, and sing a lullaby to it as soft as a breath of notus lifting its thin curls from its head in slumber. 'Tis her right to love the heart of her husband with a feeling tenfold stronger than his cynical heart can entertain, and to shine as the moon in the galleries of his home, lifting the sable shadows of grief with her glorious light. 'Tis not her right, though credulity will prompt her to it, to listen to the serpent tongue of her false lover, who pictures to her a house fair as Ionian skies, and bright as Egypt's sun, for the purpose of accomplishing his own base schemes.—'Tis not her right to do this, but is it man's right to buy her confidence by honied words and false professions, and then throw her in the vortex of ruin?

Take her from the cheerful ingleside—away from the hearth and home, and place her in Congressional halls, amid the superciliousness of conventional decorum, and what would become of home? I apprehend, society would crumble as a fabric of sand, and naught but confusion dominate. But why agitate this question? The fact is too plain that woman will not adorn any other position.

It is, indeed, ineffably ludicrous to see the fair sex so loquacious on this subject, and raise such a clamor for imaginary rights, and vent such splenetic speeches for imaginary wrongs. BETA GAMMA.

[For the Henderson Reporter.]

MEN AND BUTTON-HOLES.

Among men's petty annoyances, that of bad button-holes ranks chief, I believe.—It is the only one for which neither housewife, seamstress nor authoress, has ever proposed a remedy: and I think the one who will do it, will be justly considered a benefactress of the race. Unless you, reader, have ever experienced the annoyance it occasions to have button-holes always tearing out, and your wife saying "*It can't be helped;*" and "*it's no use to sew them up, they will tear out again directly;*" you can have no idea what a trial men are subjected to in this particular.—Think of a man having to stand before the glass half an hour, trying to coax the button-holes of a shirt-collar to perform their duty, when he is rigging out to go calling or to church, and feel the vexatious linen give way under his chin, the moment he steps into the street.—Many a man has lost a sermon that might have converted him, or been miserable during a whole evening in company, because of unfaithful button holes. My readers may laugh, and think the cause too trifling to occasion so much discomfort; but a badly cooked meal, crying child or curtain lecture, would be endured with twice the patience. It is the insignificance of the annoyance that chafes the proud spirit of man because he cannot remove it. For every other perplexity, some adequate remedy has been suggested; but none have ever ventured a word on this subject. Why is it? I will give a hint to seamstresses on the subject, and perhaps they will do well to improve it:—if any one can give us more light or information, it will be gladly received. The button-holes in shirts of the present day, are generally cut in a line perpendicular with the body, and the strain upon them being lateral, they yield more readily to the pressure, and a gape is the consequence. Now, in my humble opinion, horizontal button-holes would prevent this trouble, and remove one of the greatest sources of man's vexation.—"*A word to the wise is sufficient.*"

A. T. S.

Retribution.

Bold Chanticleer proclaims the morn,
He used to wake me up at dawn,
Weep, Dame Partlett, weep and mourn,
With nice bread sauce your mate has gone!
So tough was he, so long since born,
He woke me up again next morn.

☞ A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, is like one taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.

☞ We have seen a couple of sisters who had to be told everything together, for they couldn't be told apart.

From the Louisville Journal.

Letter from General Jeff. Thompson.

During the first year of the war, Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson and the younger son of the Senior Editor of the Louisville Journal were associated together in the Confederate military service in Missouri and Arkansas, Gen. T. being the superior officer. They slept in the same tent, suffered together, fought scores of times side by side, repeatedly shared their last dimes each with the other, and formed a devoted attachment. All this and much more was reported to us.

When Gen. T. was taken prisoner and sent to Johnson's Island, we promptly proffered him whatever aid might be permitted by the Federal military authorities for the promotion of his comfort. For this we have been taunted by several Editors throughout the country. We feel that we have done right in ministering to the needs, not only of General Thompson, but of various other Confederate officers in prison. If we are guilty of nothing worse, we guess the Devil will never get us. We think we commit no breach of confidence in publishing the last letter we have received from Gen. T., for it can do him no injury. It shows, that, notwithstanding all that has been said of him, a warm heart beats high in his bosom.

Let it be understood that our mere publication of the letter in question is not an endorsement of all the expressions contained in it.

Below we give the letter referred to:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, Near Sandusky, Ohio, January 6th, 1864.

Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

DEAR FRIEND: We have been notified that we are to be forwarded to Point Lookout for exchange, and it is probable that I shall leave here to-morrow or next day, and, when I reach Gen. Butler's Department, it is possible that I may be paroled, even though the general exchange is not effected.

I cannot leave the Federal lines without again giving you my sincere thanks for your kindness and courtesy to me, and my earnest prayer that should you or yours ever need like assistance it will be extended to you as freely as you have given it to me. 'Tis such acts as you have done will smooth the way to future good will between the North and South; and, should the Union ever be restored, it must be by the tendrils of the heart, for the bayonet cannot pin us together. I will repay the kindness you have extended to me in a way that will please you best, and if my life is spared, you shall receive thanks from many Federals who, by the fortunes of war, may fall into my hands.

I may be ordered to the Mississippi river or the borders of Missouri when I return, and you may hear hard stories of me again, but be assured, that, whatever I may do, I shall be actuated only by a sacred sense of duty and not by a vindictive or bloodthirsty heart. This war is terrible! terrible! but I see no end to it, and must do my duty as I conceive it to be, like a Southron.

As soon as I reach Richmond I will make all possible inquiries about Clarence and will write you a long letter about him. If I am paroled, and he is on any railroad, I will go to see him I will try to write to you occasionally by the flag of truce.

Hoping that your life may be spared and health and plenty bless you until peace shall again smile on America, and our *two* great republics be the admiration of the world, I will remain your obliged and faithful friend,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

His Amusement.

What was it that so fascinated the young student, as he stood by the river shore? Not the *Pons Asinorum*. What book so delighted him, and blinded him to all the rest of the world, so that he did not care to see the apple woman with her fruit, or (more tempting still to sons of Eve) the pretty girls with their apple cheeks, who laughed and prattled round the fountain? What was the book? Do you suppose it Livy, or the Greek grammar? No; it was a novel that you were reading, you lazy, not-very-clean, good-for-nothing, sensible boy! It was D'Artaghan locking up General Monk in a box, or almost succeeding in keeping Charles the First's head on. It was the prisoner of the Chateau d' If cutting himself out of the sack fifty feet under water—(I mention the novels I like best myself—novels whithout love or talking, or any of that sort of nonsense, but containing plenty of fighting escaping, robbery, and rescuing)—cutting himself out of the sack, and swimming to the island of Montecristo. Oh, Dumas! oh, thou brave, kind, gallant, old Alexandre! I hereby offer thee homage, and give thee thank's for many pleasant hours. I have read thee (being sick in bed) for thirteen hours of a happy day, and had the ladies of the house fighting for the volumes. Be assured that lazy boy was reading Dumas (or I will go so far as to let the reader here pronounce the eulogium or insert the name of his favorite author;) and as for the anger, or, it may be, the reverberations of his schoolmaster, or, the remonstrances of his father, or the tender pleadings of his mother that he should not let the supper grow cold, I don't believe the scapegrace cared one fig. No! Figs are sweet, but fictions are sweeter.—*Thackeray's Roundabout Papers.*

More Fuss than Feathers.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* had the following good story in one of its police reports:

As Mrs. Esther Stansbury, residing in a court running from Race, below Sixth street, was about to bring a bucket of water from the hydrant last night, she found an old basket suspended from the knob of the front door. Putting her hand into the basket, she felt something alive and kicking, but so enveloped in rags that no farther discovery could be made without unwrapping the object. A piece of paper, folded like a letter, lay by the side of the animated bundle. Mrs. Stansbury immediately returned into the house, and by the light of the lamp examined the billet. It was addressed to her husband. She tremulously broke the seal, and read as follows:

"To JOE STANSBURY—*Sir:* I send you the baby, which you will please take good care of, and bring up right, so that it may turn out to be a better man than its daddy. Oh, Joseph! what a sly old race you are! Who would think that such a staid, sober old spindleshanks, could be such a tearing-down sinner? The child is yours—you may swear to that. Look at it—it is Joe Stansbury all over. You deceived me shamefully, Joseph—letting on to be a widower! But do a father's part by the young one, and I'll forgive you.

"Your heart broken NANCY.

"P. S.—Don't let that sharp-nosed wife of yours see this letter. Gammon her with some kind of a story about the baby. N."

Mr. Stansbury was in the basement kitchen, quietly eating his supper, and little imagining what a storm was brewing over his head. The door of the kitchen was violently thrown open, and Mrs. S's voice yelled out—"Stansbury, come up here, you villain! Here's a mess for you!" The astonished Stansbury hastily wiped his mouth and obeyed the summons. "Don't you want to see Nancy, the heart-broken Nancy!" cried Mrs. Stansbury, when her guilty husband hobbled up into the room. "Nancy! what Nancy's that?" said the sly old rogue, in well-feigned perplexity. "Why, Nancy, the mother of this baby that's been hung up at the door, Mr. Stansbury! Oh, you look mighty innocent; but just read that letter, and then look in that basket! Don't be afraid—it won't bite; it's got no teeth, poor thing! You'll know it; for, as the hussy says, it's just like you, all over.—Please goodness, I'll expose you before everybody."

In less than five minutes, Mrs. Stansbury had collected a room full of spectators—half the inhabitants of the court—to witness the process of unwrapping the baby. Anxious expectation sat on every countenance, as the jealous lady tore away rag after rag from the body of the foundling, the vigorous movements of which astonished everybody. "It is full of the devil already," said Mrs. S., "that shows that it is his. You'll soon see that it is like him in everything." At last, all the swaddling clothes being removed, out jumped the baby, and made its escape through the open door. It was a *big tom cat!*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The financial condition of the country is beginning to awaken the most earnest consideration of our public men, and to beget well-founded apprehensions of alarm. Thurlow Weed, a leading Republican politician of New York, is out in a long letter upon the subject. He estimates that the war will cost, when terminated, *four thousand millions of dollars*, and that it will entail upon the country a national debt of at least three-fourths that sum. He anticipates, as must every man of common sense, "an approaching momentous financial crisis—a crisis which, if not seasonably provided for, may prove as serious a trial as the war itself which has produced it." These are momentous words, and coming from the source they do, it cannot be charged that it is an expression in sympathy with the rebellion.

Mr. Weed's proposed remedy is to repeal the Homestead law, and for Congress "to reclaim and husband every acre of our broad, fertile and rich domain," and devote the proceeds thereof to the liquidation of our public debt. Unfortunately this would scarcely be "a drop in the bucket" in the way of paying our vast indebtedness, even if an impoverished and beggared people could afford to purchase land. The statesman whose solid wisdom and genius can relieve this people from the crushing weight of the immense public debt which a profligate and corrupt Administration has entailed upon them, will receive their lasting gratitude and earn for himself a fame as enduring as time itself.—*Evansville Times.*

The Clyde Steamers and the Southern Blockade.

The number of steamers that have left the Clyde since the blockade of the confederate ports was commenced is upward of 60, and their purchase price amounts to about £700,000. The selling and building of steamers for this trade has been, perhaps, the most remunerative speculation during the past year. In many cases vessels were sold at half more than their original cost. In 1861 and 1862, 30 steamers left the Clyde; of these six were paddle vessels in the river trade, five paddle and six crew vessels in the deep-sea trade, and the remainder were new. In 1863 28 steamers sailed, and of these 11 were river paddle boats, one a screw in the deep-sea trade. Seven were new paddle and eight new screw vessels. The total of their registered tonnage was 6,500 tons, and they were manned by about 800 hands. The havoc that has been made among them has been very great. Of the 30 that sailed previously to 1863, only four have escaped, the others being either burnt, sunk, or captured; while of those that left last year five have been captured, 15 are still running, and the remainder are on their way out.—During the present month three more steamers have left, and several are fitting out to follow. A few of the captured steamers made only one trip, while others made over a dozen; and on the whole they have paid their owners very well, some of them being a source of great profit to all concerned.—*Scotsman.*

Down on the Illiterate

The following, from an exchange, is a vivid, truthful, life-like, accurate and admirable description of that nuisance in this age of progress—the man who don't take the papers. Young men, remember this. The late Hon. Frugality Fathead, who died worth three millions of dollars, says that among the celebrated axioms that he wore pasted to the heels of his boots, that he never knew a man to come to much who didn't subscribe for, or at least borrow, one paper. But the sketch:

The man that don't take his county paper was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed that General Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamschatkid" had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for twenty-five cents—the price being thirty-one—but upon going to deposit his money, he found that part of it was worthless. The only hard money he had was three cent pieces, and these some sharper had run on him for half dimes! His old lady was smoking a "cob pipe," and would not believe that anything else could be used. One of the boys went to a blacksmith shop for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market-house for a church. After hanging his hat on the meat hook, he piously took his seat on a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer, whom he took to be the preacher.—He left before "meetin' was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint." One of the girls took a lot of "seed onions" to the post office, to trade them for a letter. She had a baby which she carried in a "sugar trough," stopping at times to rock it on the side-walk—when it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking, and sang "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy sold two "coon-skins," and was on a "bust." When last seen, he had called for a glass of "soda and water," and stood, soaking gingerbread and making wry faces. The shopkeeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal-soda and water, and he was bound to give it a fair trial. Some "town fellow" came in and called for lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our "soaped" friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink. We approached the old gentleman, and tried to get him to subscribe, but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "infernal improvements," and thought larnin was a wicked invention, and culterwaten nothin' but wanity and wexation. None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy, and he teached school awhile, and then went to study diwinity.

☞ There is a woman in Iowa, so homely that they won't allow her to travel on the railroad, for fear she will frighten the locomotives. She is the natural parent of that interesting youth who insisted the first time he peeped in a looking-glass, that his father had brought home a young bear, "cause he seed him in the chist."

☞ Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.

☞ A good jest in time of misfortune is food, drink, and lodging. It is strength to the arm, digestion to the stomach and courage to the heart. A prosperous man can afford to be melancholy.

☞ The pious man and the infidel always talk of religion; the one of what he loves, the other of what he fears.

☞ Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily inhale from it something either healthful or infectious.

☞ As the fire fly shines only when on the wing, so it is with the human mind—when at rest, it darkens.

☞ A married editor rarely writes about women. He dares not try to make her his subject, since he is hers.

☞ The sycophant to the man above him is a tyrant to the man below him.

☞ Only those who have thoughts like lightning deserve to have a voice like thunder.

☞ Life is rapid, occasion coy, practice fallacious, judgement partial.

☞ The price of excellence is labor, and that of time immortality.

☞ Art, like love, excludes all competition, and absorbs the man.

☞ Genius either discovers new materials of novelty, or combines novelty with the known.

☞ Rather wink at small injuries than be too forward to avenge them. Throw down a single bee-hive, and, instead of one enemy, you make a thousand.

REPORTER.

J. S. SPIDEL, EDITOR.

CITY OF HENDERSON:

THURSDAY, . . FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

TERMS:

One copy six months, ... $1 00
One copy one year, ... 2 00
Clubs of five, one year, ... $1 75 each.
Clubs of ten, one year, ... 1 50 each.
Clubs of twenty, and one to
person sending club, ... 1 50 each

DID N'T COME!

The Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves of the border States, which was expected by some to be issued on the 22d.

Freedmen's Convention at Louisville.

The telegraph informs us that this body assembled in the United States court-room at noon on Monday. About 100 delegates were present from Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas.

The convention was organized by the selection of the Hon. P. P. Thomasson of Ky., President; Vice Presidents—M. M. Brief, of Tenn., H. Wolff, of Ark., J. S. Mickson, of Ky., Gen. John McNeil, of Mo.; Secretaries—J. S. Fowler, of Tenn, James Tawssig, of Mo., J. W. Campbell, of Mo., and T. J. Barnes, of Ark.

The convention adjourned about 3 o'clock, to meet at 7 this evening, to hear an address from Chas. D. Drake, of Mo., which was brief but eloquent, subsequent to which, the committee on resolutions not having reported, the convention adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

At the afternoon session of the convention a circular from S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman National Committee, was distributed among the members. The circular opposes the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

"About *one hundred* delegates were present" from FOUR States. What a *tremendous* outpouring of the "friends of freedom!" This abolition conclave, insignificant in numbers and influence will be heralded by the negro lunatics of the free States as a great success. Well, it *is* a considerable success for such an assemblage to be drummed together in Kentucky, the soundest pro-slavery State of the border. But when we consider the character of the men who compose it, it does *not* seem strange. Who is *Hon.* P. P. Thomasson, of Kentucky? What constituency of this Commonwealth did he ever represent on the floor of Congress? It is not necessary to enquire who is General McNeil. His name is known throughout the country. His name is intimately connected with an affair that occurred in Missouri, in which ten innocent men were shot, because an old man left town without making his departure known, and who returned after the ten men had been executed for his *supposed* murder. Ten Federal officers were shot by order of Gen. Hindman, in retaliation for the ten men executed by McNeil. Thus, twenty innocent men suffered death on account of this barbarous act of McNeil. We never heard of any great achievement of the General in front of the enemy. We presume the other "delegates" belong to the small-fry. Henry Winter Davis, ex-General Gantt, of Arkansas, Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, Wendell Phillips and Garrison were not present.

The idea of these self-constituted "delegates" representing a nyrespectable constituencies in the slaveholding States is simply ridiculous. Knowing the tide of public opinion at the North at this time, they seek to ride into favor and power by putting themselves forward as the leaders of the abolition movement in the States which, when reason swayed the sceptre, would have kept them in the insignificance they so richly deserve.

We reprint below one of the leading sentiments of the address that called together this delectable assemblage, and which appeared in this paper last week:

"To secure, however, the requisite aid and support to the friends of freedom in the slave States, it is primarily essential that the General Government should adopt in its civil, no less than in its military, administration a line of action that will recognize, so far as may be authorized, freedom to be the true basis of loyalty, and give to the communities involved sufficient guarantees that there will be no retrogression in the future; but, on the contrary, an effective carrying out of the principles embodied in the Civil Code under the Confiscation Act, and in the military direction by the Proclamation of January 1, 1863. This is necessary, because few will be disposed to engage in the work of effecting those changes needed for any thorough assimilation or any positive uprooting of slavery, if they are to be left unsupported to reap their reward from the slave power reinstated as dominant in either States or nation."

The meaning of this extract is simply this: The leaders of this fanatic movement are determined, if they can, to take advantage of the revolutionary times, and get the reins of the State organizations in their own hands on the one-tenth plan of Mr. Lincoln. By adopting the proposition that "freedom shall be the true basis of loyalty," in the loyal slave States as in the seceded States, they hope to outlaw the overwhelming majority of conservative citizens—through the *power* of the Government—and thus secure the *profits* that would naturally accrue to them by the success of their revolutionary and antirepulican schemes.

These fanatic schemers seem to forget that their plan of operations may, at some future time, be reversed by the success of an opposing party. Let a little more of the spirit of agrarianism obtain—permit these "friends of freedom" to free the slave property of their fellow citizens—permit them to make "freedom the test of loyalty"—and the next step would be to parcel out the landed estates of those who think the institution of African slavery is right amongst themselves. But let them remember that the success of another party would in turn sweep their ill-gotten gains from their grasp.

Indeed, have we fallen upon strange times, if a man can not sit securely under his own vine and fig tree.

NEWS ITEMS.

Over seven thousand negroes have been recruited in Missouri during the past three months.

The Memphis dates of the 17th say the latest accounts state that General Sherman captured Meridian without opposition, Polk having evacuated the place. It is since reported that Polk occupied Jackson in Sherman's rear, with the probable design of following on the heels of our colums. Communication being cut off with Sherman, his future movements were merely conjectured. This report does not obtain credence in well-informed military circles here.

An officer just arrived at Cairo from Vicksburg, says that the rebel force at Jackson is inconsiderable, and is commanded by Generals Logan and Wirt Adams.

It is the opinion of experienced East Indian ship masters in Boston, that the Alabama could not possibly have made Amoy, from her last reported station, in nine days, which reports allow her, especially with the winds which she must have encountered.

An extensive fire occurred in Gloucester, Mass., on the 18th, burning the buildings on the principal business street. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

The order prohibiting the distillation of grain in Kentucky has been revoked.

Twelve barges containing 12,000 bales of hay were burned at Memphis on the 20th. The hay was valued at $200,000, belonging to Gaff, Cochran & Co. Another account says it had been delivered to the Government.

The Supreme Court, in refusing a writ of *certiorari*, for the revision of the proceedings of the court martial that tried Vallandigham, took the ground that there was no authority by which relief could be had in the mode sought, nor any law even by which an appeal can be taken from a military commission, to the Supreme Court.

Ex-United States Senator Borland, of Ark., died in Texas recently.

The Senate has agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Conscription Bill. The House of Representatives has done so likewise, and the bill is now a law.

The House of Representatives has ordered 10,000 additional copies of General McClellan's Report to be printed.

Gold has advanced to 59¼@59⅝.

General Johnson has concentrated the Confederate army at Dalton, and advanced pickets to Ringgold.

The New York World's Newbern letter of the 16th says the rebels are now at Kingston. Their force is estimated at 25,000. An expedition is being organized to dislodge them.

Several thousand Federal prisoners have been sent from Richmond to Georgia.

The Confederates have hung Spencer Dayton, at Castle Thunder, upon the charge of being a Federal spy.

A large number of negroes from Christian county are making their way towards Clarksville, to enlist under the Federals.

The Abolition Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President is to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next. The delegates from each State will be double the number of Electors. Thus Ohio will have 42 delegates.

Whispers about an Armistice.

[Richmond Cor. of the Mobile Register.]

More than a week ago it was wispered in the streets that the Senate was discussing in secret session a peremptory proposition for an armistice, which had been made or shortly would be made to the United States by England and France.—Perhaps I mentioned the fact in one of my letters. More recently, in fact in the early part of this week, a prominent citizen returning from a visit to the President, represented the latter as declaring that he had never been more sanguine of the success of our cause than now.—Since then it has leaked out in many circles that some good news has certainly been received and discussed recently by the Senate. Can it be the recognition of the Confederacy by the *de facto* French Government of Mexico? I know not what else it can be. The importance of this recognition, if it has really occurred, need not be dwelt upon. It could come only from the inspiration of the French Emperor, and it "means business."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19.—The African has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 6th, and Queenstown of the 7th. The Danes have evacuated Schleswig, and the Danes were falling back to Flendsburg. The Germans are pursuing.

Consols closed on the 6th at 90⅞ to 91.

There has been no additional fighting in Schleswig. A snow storm prevented anything but skirmishing.

Cotton irregular but lower, closing firmer. Breadstuffs dull. Flour steady.—Wheat 2 to 4d lower. Corn flat, 6d lower. Provisions firmer and unchanged. Consols on Friday 90¼ to 90⅜.

A Hamburg dispatch of the 6th states no news from the war. It is believed the Prussians will prevent its transmission.

Severe fighting is thought to be going on. Numbers of wounded are being continually brought to Rendsburg.

Earl Derby, in the House of Lords, condemned the foreign policy of the government as humiliating to England.

Russell stated that England had not given the slightest promise to Denmark of assistance.

In the House of Commons Palmerston defended the policy of Russell.

The majority of the journals have a pacific tendency.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—An officer from Big Black river, reports just before reaching Jackson a skirmish ensued between a part of Gen. Sherman's force and a body of four or five thousand rebels in which the enemy were defeated, with forty-three captured.

Our forces passed through Jackson in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl River precipitately. His pontoons and a number of prisoners fell into our hands. Our forces seized provisions of all kinds, and swept on.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Kentucky and Mississippi regiments. Large numbers of deserters are coming into our lines.

Gen. Sherman reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburg.

Tuttle's Division got behind and was cut off and returned to Vicksburg.

Gen. McArthur is in command of the department at Vicksburg, Gen. McPherson having accompanied Sherman with most of his corps.

Refugees from Mobile report the inhabitants of that city feel secure from attack. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are quartered in and about the city.

Union sentiment prevailed to a considerable extent, which will be expressed as soon as protection is afforded.

The guerrillas keep up the fire on steamers between New Orleans and Memphis; but little damage is reported.

Gen. Buckland's course at Memphis is gaining much favor there by his judicious administration of affairs.

Ice is running heavily in the Mississippi at Cairo, and also for fifty miles below.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Internal Revenue bill as it passed through both Houses of Congress, did not exempt foreign spirits in transit or on shipboard from the new tax proposed by that measure, but it is understood that the House Committee of Conference has at that instance and through the influence of Fernando Wood agreed to amend the bill exempting such spirits. The importers of New York have thus been saved large sums.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill made a report to-day, agreeing upon the main features of the Senate bill and the substitution of a few sections of the House bill.

The commutation of $300 is retained, and a compromise made in limiting the exemption thereby to one year. The exemption of high officials of the Senate bill is stricken out, leaving as the only classes exempt the mentally and physically unfit, and soldiers in the field, or honorably discharged. If the quota be not filled in any district by one draft, another is to be made until the number shall be obtained.

The section authorizing the Secretary to assign drafted persons with religious scruples against bearing arms, to hospital duty, or taking care of freedman, is reported, with a proviso, confirming such provisions to those whose deportment is consistent with their conscientious scruples.

The House provision for the drafting of colored men is returned with the essential modification: When the slave of a loyal master is drafted and mustered into the service, thereupon such slave shall be free, and the master shall be paid the bounty of $100.

It is understood this is the disputed point upon which a contest is expected to-morrow. The report is signed by Wilson, Nesmith and Grimes on the part of the Senate, and Schenck and Dunning of the House.

Mr. Kernan does not concur in it.

The House has not yet taken definite action on the report of the Committee of Conference.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—Farragut has not renewed the attack on Grant's Pass.—His fleet lies in the sound, the weather being too bad for action.

No landing reported yet in the direction of Pascagoula.

Maj. Gen. Schammon and staff have arrived at Richmond, and are lodged in Libby prison, which is a pleasing offset for the loss of Col. Straight.

Fifty-eight of the escaped prisoners have been returned to Libby prison.

Three deserters, who went to Newbern and took up arms against the Confederacy, were captured and hung at Kingston on the 7th.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The Government property was saved.

Capt. Adare, of Forrest's staff, has arrived here. Forrest was at Oxford on the 9th. He was confronting a column of infantry 6,000 strong from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Colliersville.

Sherman's forces, 35,000 strong, are marching in close order, with Lee's cavalry harrassing their flanks and picking up stragglers.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 16.—The enemy has not fallen back to Centreville as reported. Gilmrer's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, six miles above Harper's Ferry and paroled 50 officers and obtained some booty.

PASAGOULA, Feb. 16.—The enemy's fleet, including the flagship, have gone eastward through the sound in the direction of Grant's pass. Four gunboats had just appeared, steaming in the same course.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The total number of men mustered into service in this State up to Saturday, is 13,900.

The Gazette's Chattanooga dispatch of the 21st, gives a rumor that two divisions of the enemy occupied Marysville yesterday, but afterwards retired.

It is said that the rebels have appeared on the Tennessee river below Louden, blockading the steamer Chattanooga.

Another rumor declares that John Morgan crossed the Tennessee river between Florence and Tuscumbia, with 10-000 men for a raid into Middle Tennessee.

The court house at Mobile, valued at $200,000, was recently destroyed by fire.

All quiet in front. The situation of the rebel army is unknown.

The Commercial's Knoxville dispatch of the 21st says the rebels have broken up winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry Plains. They had completed the pontoon bridge at the plains, and two brigades of infantry are across, also some cavalry which skirmished yesterday with our cavalry six miles from here, and were driven back to the river.

Gen. Hascall encountered the enemy two miles out yesterday on the south side of the river, killing six or seven and capturing nine.

It is reported that the rebels had been re-enforced by Buckner, with a heavy force of artillery.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—In the Senate they are still quarelling over local measures, and legislating generally for the Sheriffs throughout the State. There is not a day passes without some Sheriff asks relief on account of robberies committed by guerrillas.

The vexed question of Federal relations has at last been settled by the adoption of a few milk and water resolutions.

The first one declares it impolite in the opinion of this General Assembly to enlist negroes into the army; the second is in favor of nothing, and the third is an indorsement of the second. The fourth resolution indorses the Inaugural and Message of Governor Bramlette as a fair expression of the views of the State on Federal Affairs.

The House passed a general bill to raise a relief fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of the Commonwealth; but we doubt whether, at this late day, it will reach the other branch of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A rebel dispatch of the 14th reports Gen. Polk at Meridian and much censured for not attacking Sherman. His force is 16,000 strong.

Morgan was at Dalton on the 14th.—Forrest and Lee are stated to have re-occupied Jackson and are hovering on Sherman's rear.

Another report says Adams and Logan re-occupied Jackson instead of Forrest and Lee. There is a rumor current that Gen. Smith, leading Sherman's cavalry, had a fight at Meridian and was seriously wounded, but it is thought to be a canard.

A Mobile dispatch of the 14th, reports that Adams attacked a Federal supply train at Dreaturala yesterday, destroying forty wagons. The infantry coming up in force he had to abandon his prisoners.

A rebel dispatch reports the Federal force in Florida at 50,000.

A Charleston dispatch of the 12th, says our battery shelled Morris Island today. The Yankee flagstaff on Wagner was shot away. Four shells fired into the city by the Yankees. Another dispatch of the 13th, says the Yankees have withdrawn from Johnson's Island in gunboats. The Yankees on Morris Island are repairing their batteries. No further shelling of the city.

KNOXVILLE 17, VIA LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—A Herald dispatch says affairs at Knoxville for four days past have been threatening, but the enemy who had appeared in some force at Strawberry Plains have recrossed the river, owing to a freshet in the Holstein. The enemy are now reported to be moving towards Germania, with their cavalry on the Maysville road and their infantry passing near the base of Smoky Mountain. There is present indication of an attack here which may be made after the river falls.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, struck on a rock four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth and sunk about two miles from shore.—The night was clear and the cape light in full view. All the passengers were saved. She had 200 steerage passengers. One boat was swamped alongside, drawing under three persons. The cargo was mostly for provincial and Canadian account and valued at $1,000,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A vessel arrived here, bringing news from Capetown, Dec. 31st, that the rebel privateer Tuscarora, had been seized by the British authorities for violating the neutrality laws, by landing a portion of her cargo on that coast.

The Fight Between the Danes and Prussians.

The great feature of the news from Europe is the tidings of a fight between the Germans and the Danes, on the disputed Territory question. This dispute embraces three Duchies, having about 7,500 square miles and one million of people. They are about as large as the State of Massachusetts, and embrace one-third of the Danish monarchy.

Unles diplomacy is more successful than it has been hitherto, this collision of arms may kindle a flame that will light all Europe in a general conflagration of war. The effects of this will be seen on this side of the Atlantic, and further news from Europe will be looked for with the most intense interest.

It is proper to add that this has been a vexatious question for many years previous to 1852, when it was supposed to be finally settled by a Convention of the great Powers in London. The territory was given to Denmark, under certain conditions. Austria and Prussia, the two leading German Powers, assented to the treaty, but it is claimed that they could not bind the German Confederation whose minor powers have taken the strong stand that has brought on the present difficulty. Austria and Prussia declare that Germany has not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty of London, which was to give a certain Constitution to the Duchies in dispute. Upon this being done, they now say they will use their influence to bring about a settlement of the matter, but it is doubtful even in that event, if they can control the fierce passion of the German people, which have been aroused.

☞ The Richmond papers have a report that some negroes of a Massachusetts regiment put a rope about the neck of a Virginia girl, and were driving her before them to Norfolk, when a New York regiment met the party, whipped the negroes, and rescued the girl, a Miss White, daughter of Major White.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Atrocious as the conduct of the negroes was, the original guilt does not lie with them. It lies with those who have let the savages loose. "Savages must not be let loose," said Douglas in one of the last speeches of his life. They have been let loose, and are stimulated by white-skinned fanatics to deeds of the most brutal ferocity.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Valuable

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE!

SITUATED on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. For particulars, enquire of W. W. CATLIN.

Henderson, Feb. 11, 1864—3m

THE BEST

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THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

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1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1864,

$3,002,556.39!

4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ÆTNA, after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLION OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States, averages over $100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued Without Delay.

F. W. REUTLINGER, AGENT.

Feb. 4, 1864-2m Henderson, Ky.

HENDERSON ACADEMY

THE second session of this School commenced on Monday, January 18, 1864, and will continue twenty weeks:

TERMS:

Common English $20 00
High English and Classics 25 00
Incidentals 50

C. W. WOODBRIDGE, Proprietor.

Feb. 4, 1864.

R. S. EASTIN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He will be in the city of Henderson every Saturday, when not professionally absent. Communications addressed to Box 263, Postoffice, will receive immediate attention. April 30, 1863.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to me by note will please call at the Sheriff's office in the city of Henderson on the 5th March, and renew said notes, as I have had my house and all my papers destroyed by fire. Mr. W. G. Norment is authorized to take the notes.

Feb. 25, 1864-2w M. L. HICKS.

A. PALIS . . . . A. SATRGER.

HENDERSON

PLANING MILL

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE FACTORY.

A. PALIS & CO.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Henderson, vicinity, and Southern Kentucky, that they have gone to much expense in fitting up a complete set of machinery—conducted by steam—for the purpose of executing all descriptions of

FURNITURE,

which we will sell at Cincinnati prices—adding freight. We are also fully prepared to turn out, in lumber to suit,

FLOORING,

or will do the work for those furnishing their own lumber, at reasonable rates.

We have now in our large ware-rooms on Main street, near Third, a splendid assortment of PLAIN AND FANCY

Parlor Furniture,

which we will dispose of AT COST. This Furniture was purchased some time since, when the prices were low, hence we can now close out this article cheaper than others.

We have, also, and intend to keep constantly on hand, every article needed for household purposes, such as

BEDSTEADS, of various patterns;
LOUNGES and TRUNDLE-BEDS;
DINING and BREAKFAST TABLES;
BUREAUS and SIDE-BOARDS;
WARDROBES and WASH-STANDS;
SAFES and CHAIRS;
MATTRESSES, many styles and sizes;
LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., &c.,

all of which we offer to wholesale country dealers at prices which will allow them a very handsome profit, and we warrant our work as equal to any made elsewhere.

Retail buyers are invited to call and examine our stock. A. PALIS & CO.

Henderson, Ky., January 21, 1864.

T. L. NORRIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES!

Wooden and Willow-Ware, &c.,

MAIN STREET,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE just received from Cincinnati a large and well selected stock of Groceries. Grateful for the past liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally, I hope to merit it in the future a continuance of the same. I am determined to sell as low as the same goods can be bought in Evansville or elsewhere. My stock consists in part as follows:

Double refined, powdered, crushed and granulated Sugars, Magnolia and brown, from fair to fully fair; Stewart's Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses; Pure Cider Vinegar, Cranberries, Pickles in jars and bbls; butter, sugar, soda, wine and arrow-root Crackers, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans; Lemon and Fancy Candy, by lb or box; White Fish, Row Herring, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in kits, half and whole bbls; Dairy Salt, Dried Beef, Soft Shell Almonds, Ginger; Malaga, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba and Champagne Wines; Old Cognac Brandy, London Porter, Edinburg Ale, Peach and Apple Brandy; Chow Chow, ground and race Ginger, Citron, Cocoa, French Chocolate, French and German Mustard, War Sauce, Madder, Logwood, Starch, Indigo, Kentucky Mustard, Sealed Herring, Nutmegs, Windsor Soap, Casteel and Shaving Soap, Cove Oysters, Pine Apples in jars, Layer Raisins in whole, half and qt. boxes; Corn Starch, Pearl Starch; Currants, Prunes, Figs, Cloves, Mackaroni and Vermacelli, Allspice, Alum; E. D. W. R. Cheese, Tomato and Walnut Catsup, ground Cinnamon, Pepper, Claret Wine, Olive Oil, Whiting Brandy Peaches; Ess. Coffee, Golden, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Imported Y. H., G. P. and Bl'k Teas; Soda, Sardines, Shot, Powder, Caps and Lead, Rosin, Wagon Tar, Lamp Black, Copperas, Cr. Tartar, Rice, Lobsters, Clams, Dates, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, Candlewick, Hoes, Gimlets, Spades, Shovels and Forks, Porcelain Kettles, Coal Buckets, Sad Irons, Nutmeg Graters, Traces, Collars, Back-Bands, Wagon and Buggy Whips; a fine assortment of Lippencot & Simmond's Axes; Nails of all sizes.

Also, a very fine assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, Shades and Chimneys, bought direct from manufacturers. The best FAMILY FLOUR always on hand in bbls. and sacks. Codfish, Tumeric, Gelatin, Lemon Syrup, Coal Oil, Meal Sacks, Buckets, Tubs, Wash-Boards, Clothes and Market Baskets, Cedar Pails, Cans and Keelers, Bail Boxes, Sieves, Hearth Brooms, Whisks, Crumb Brushes; Horse, Cotton and Wool Cards; Curry Combs, Cedar, Pine and Ash Churns; Cocoa Dippers, Carpet Tacks, com. and fancy Clothes Pins, Wooden Bowls, Trays, Well Buckets; Shoe, Hearth, Scrubbing and Dusting Brushes, Horse Brushes, Half Bushels, Coffee Mills, Match Safes, Foot-Mats, Mop-Sticks, Ax-Handles, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Playing Cards, Pipes, Spice Boxes, Ink, Brooms, Oakum, Rope of all sizes, White-Wash Brushes, Matches, Toy Buckets, Sleds, Note and Cap Paper, Envelopes, Wire Dish Covers, Window Brushes, Boot Jacks. A fine article of Virginia Chewing Tobacco, and Cigars of the best brands, always on hand. Dec. 10, 1863.

$75 REWARD!

STRAYED or stolen from my farm near Uniontown, Ky., about the 24th of January, one DARK BAY FILLY, three years old last spring, about 15 hands high, heavy made, has a heavy mane and tail, has a small star in her forehead and white on her breast and a few white hairs on her left side. I will pay $25 to any one who will deliver said mare to me, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. About the same time a saddle and bridle were stolen. The saddle is a small English tree, with a black seat.

Feb. 8, '64—3w* HULL HIGGINSON.

The Weekly Reporter

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

☞ Thanks to Hon. L. W. Powell for a copy of Gen. McClellan's report.

☞ The river has been falling rapidly for several days.

☞ Mr. John T. Handley, of the county, will accept the thanks of the "gentlemen of the *Reporter* office" for a half-bushel of most excellent apples. Long may he wave.

☞ The attention of those who may feel interested is invited to the advertisement headed "Administrator's Sale."—The sale will take place at the Posey farm on Tuesday, March 8th.

☞ A statement of the condition of N. Y. Home Insurance Company appears in another column. John A. Morris, Esq., is agent at this place for this reliable institution.

☞ The weather for the past few days has been quite spring-like. The birds carrol forth their sweet roundelays, and impart an air of cheerfulness to all surroundings.

☞ The company of the 35th Kentucky regiment, stationed at this post, "treed" a pay-master on Monday night and received their quota of greenbacks.

☞ The soldiers in the city celebrated the 22d by firing the four-pounder used by Adam Johnson at Geiger's Lake.

☞ A negro man who, one year ago, hired for $300, was sold to the highest bidder on Monday for $50. We understand the negro is subject to fits.

"Silent Sells."—The singing club, bearing this euphonious name, will accept the most profound acknowledgments of the editor for a serenade on Saturday night last. May the sweet strains of delightful music that fall from their lips ever secure them an abundance of "cold wittles."

☞ Prof. Geo. Warren, with his fine Evansville band, came down on the magnificent Grey Eagle on Saturday evening last. Our citizens were regaled with several beautiful airs, the Professor having come up town with his entire musical force, and made the welkin ring with the symphony of sweet sounds.

☞ The March number of Godey's Lady's Book is on our table. It were useless for us to say a word in its praise. The great success of the Book speaks volumes in its favor—the circulation this year will reach 150,000. Godey is the favorite of the ladies.

☞ The dwelling house, kitchen and two negro cabins of Mr. M. L. Hicks, a few miles from the city, were burned on Tuesday night of last week. We understand that Mr. H.'s loss, besides the buildings, was about $500.

☞ While the citizens of Evansville are in a state of excitement in regard to the Government establishing a navy yard at that place, Henderson has quietly borne off the palm. Our navy yard is in successful operation. We saw, on Sunday last, the keels of two *skiffs* on the stocks.

☞ On Tuesday, 15th inst., a negro on Mr. E. H. Green's farm in Hopkins county, became refractory and attempted the life of Mr. Mills, the overseer. Mr. M. drew his pistol, shot and mortally wounded the negro, who shortly afterwards died. The negro was a likely boy, aged about 21 years.

☞ We stated last week that the negroes in this city belonging to Mr. Buford Farris, who was arrested by an officer from Louisville, had been turned over to the military authorities. Such was the order, but it was not done. Mr. F. has returned to the city, there being no ground for any charges that may have been brought against him.

To Correspondents.—"Read One, Read All," by "A. T. S.," will appear next week. "Woman's Rights," by "Mayflower," is well written, but is declined for the reason that we have already published enough on that subject.—Would be pleased to hear from the writer on other subjects. "Woman's Rights," by "Nannie Gray," respectfully declined—the verses are not measured correctly.

☞ A lot of negroes, belonging to Mr. E. S. Miller, a trader, were sold at auction in this place on Monday last.—They brought the following prices:

George, aged 17	$395.
Preston, aged 35	200
Mary, aged 13	310
Lizzie, aged 18, and baby	250
Jack, aged 28	240

The negroes doubtless sold at no higher figures, on account of the supposed probability that A. Lincoln would issue a proclamation freeing the slaves in the border States on the 22d. 207

Daily Mail to Evansville and Henderson.

The growing importance and rapidly increasing trade between Louisville, this city, and the border river counties hence to Evansville and Henderson, positively demand an increase in the mail facilities between these sections. At present we have only a tri-weekly mail to supply this section, and the inadequacy of the service is daily becoming more apparent.

We are gratified to observe that this subject is engaging the attention of the press in the various towns along the river, and the demand for a daily mail is unanimously made. Such an increase of service should at once be ordered, and we notice that the Representative in Congress from this District, Hon. James A. Craves, has been laboring before the Post Office Department for an increase of the mail facilities by the establishment of a daily mail route from Louisville to Evansville and Henderson. In his effort we hope he will have the assistance of Representatives Law, Yeaman, and Mallory, whose constituents are alike interested in the matter.—*New Albany Ledger.*

We entirely agree with the Ledger in the above remarks—our sentiments exactly. By all means let us have a daily mail line between this point and Louisville.

MARRIED

On the 18th inst., by Elder Wm. Steele, Mr. Wm. Hammonds, of Uniontown, to Mrs. Mary Shackelford, of Henderson.

—— Also, by the same, on the same day, Mr. George Scott to Miss Mary J. Boardman—both of Henderson.

—— On Feb. 22d, by Rev. R. W. Fallin, Mr. Samuel F. Reel, of Illinois, to Miss Rebecca Powell, of Henderson, Ky.

—— By the same, on Feb. 21st, Mr. Joseph Way to Miss Malinda Eakins—all of this county.

DIED

At the Hopkinsville Asylum, on Friday, Feb. 19th, Mr. Henry Black, of this county—aged 22 years.

—— At the residence of her father, in this county, on the 22d inst., Mrs. Ann S. Trader, daughter of Mr. W. S. Pamplin.

—— In this city on Sunday evening, 21st inst., George Owen, infant son of John O. and Arthuza A. Stapp—aged 10 months and 8 days.

"Cross his hands gently,
O'er the white breast,
So like a mild spirit,
Strayed from the blest.

"Bear him out gently,
This loved one of ours;
Let his last slumber
Be mid the sweet flowers."

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by T. L. Posey, living near the Madisonville road about seven miles from the city of Henderson, on or about the 23d day of January, 1864, one bay MARE, about fifteen and one-half hands high, with some little white in forehead, black mane and tail, and will be five years old next foaling time; and valued by me at one hundred dollars.

Given under my hand this 11th February, 1864. P. H. LOCKETT, J. P. H. C.
February 18th, 1864—4w*

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE!

THE undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Wm. T. Posey, will expose to sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of 16 Mules, 8 Horses, 2 yoke of Oxen, 50 Stock Cattle, 50 Stock Hogs, 3 four-horse Wagons, 1 ox Wagon, Thresher, Hay-Rake, Wheat-Fan, Straw-Cutter, 33 Plows, plow and wagon Gear, double and single trees, Hoes, Axes, about 1,000 bushels Corn in the crib, 20 empty hogsheads, and many other things too tedious to mention.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash in hand. On all sums over $10 a credit till the 1st March, 1865, will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security. Terms of sale must be complied with before any property is removed.

The sale will be held at the Posey farm, now occupied by Mr. Thos L. Posey, and will begin at 10 o'clock, a. m. Sale will be positive and unreserved, in order to settle up the business of the estate.

All persons having accounts against the estate will please present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all those indebted to the estate will come forward, pay up and save costs.

JOHN N. LYLE,
JOHN W. POSEY,
Adm'rs of W. T. Posey, dec'd.

February 18, 1864—3w

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } Sct.
Henderson Circuit, }
December Term, 1863.

At this term the following causes were referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner for Henderson County, to audit and settle:

James E. Ricketts' Exec'r vs. Ricketts' Heirs and Creditors.

Ephraim Pritchitt's Adm'r vs. Pritchitt's Heirs and Creditors.

John Burnett's Adm'r vs. Burnett's Heirs and Creditors.

Catharine Leeg vs. O. J. Keach's Adm'r and Heirs.

Robert Lawrey's Adm'r vs. Lawrey's Heirs and Creditors.

Thomas B. Harris, Adm'r, vs. Geo. N. Holmes' Heirs and Creditors.

Wm. Johnson's Adm'r vs. Johnson's Heirs and Creditors.

Elijah G. Melton's Adm'r vs. Melton's Heirs and Creditors.

Wherefore, all the Heirs and Creditors and all persons interested in the estates of the said James E. Ricketts, Ephraim Pritchitt, John Burnett, Ovid J. Keach, Robert Lawrey, Geo. N. Holmes, William Johnson and Elijah G. Melton, are, and all persons holding debts or claims against any of said estates, are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend at his office daily (Sunday's excepted,) for the purpose of receiving claims against said estates from the 10th day of this month (February) until the 15th day of May next, and all claims not filed, proved and sworn to as required by law, by that time, will not be allowed.

Feb. 11, 1864—6w Y. E. ALLISON.

Old Gold and Silver.

CASH paid for old Gold and Silver at
A. J. SHRRARD'S
November 5th, 1863. Jewelry Store.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the first day of January, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

Name and Location.

The name of this Company is The Home Insurance Company, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

Capital.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$2,000,000 00
The Surplus on the 1st day of January, 1864,	1,210,467 01
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$3,210,467 01

Assets.

Cash in Continental Bank, N. Y.,	$875,680 45
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission,	72,348 96
Unincumbered Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street,	65,000 00
United S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 market value,	135,279 73
U. S. Registered and Coupon Stock 1881, market value	61,600 00
U. S Bonds, 5-20, market value,	402,250 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness,	74,458 79
Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent, market value,	13,250 00
North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent., market value,	5,300 00
Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value,	11,600 00
Ohio, 6 per cent., market value,	10,609 00
Illinois, 6 per cent., market value,	21,400 00
Rhode Island, 6 per cent., market value,	54,000 00
California State Bonds, 7 per cent., market value,	63,000 00
Brooklyn City Water Bonds, market value,	11,000 00
Bank Stocks, market value,	111,800 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $1,746,500, rate of Interest 6 and 7 per cent.,	831,672 50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least $450,280,	376,012 50
Steam Tug and Wrecking apparatus	19,760 01
Inland Salvages (estimated)	24 357 86
Government Stamps on hand,	96 62
Due for Premiums on Policies issued at Office,	3,123 80
Bills receivable for Prem's on Inland Navigation Risks, &c.,	24,773 90
Interest Due on 1st January, 1864,	17,896 21
	$3,236,270 33

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid,	None.
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment,	$40,492 58
Losses reported, on which no action has been taken,	11,320 74
Claims for Losses resisted by the Co.,	23,140 00
Dividends declared and due and unpaid,	850 00
Dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due,	None.
Money borrowed,	None.
All other claims against the Co.,	None.
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities,	$75,803 32

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is $50,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

A certified copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, as amended December 31st, 1863, accompanies this Statement.

State of New York, } ss.
City and County of New-York, }

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President, and JOHN McGEE, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

(Signed) CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
(Signed) JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

{L.S.} Subscribed and sworn before me, this 26th day of January, A. D., 1864.
J. H. WASHBURN, Notary Public.

Know all Men by these Presents, That the Home Insurance Company, of the City of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents that said Company has, or may hereafter have or appoint, in the State of Kentucky for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State. And it is hereby admitted and agreed, that said service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company according to the laws and practice of said State; and all claims or right of error by reason of the manner of such service, is hereby expressly waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and seal of the Company, this 27th day of January, 1864.

{L.S} (Signed) CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
(Signed) JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

Auditor's Office, Ky., }
Frankfort, January 31, 1864. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

(L.S.) In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
W. J. SAMUELS, Auditor.

JOHN A. MORRIS, Agent, Henderson, Ky.
February 25, 1864—4w

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. B. Barret, are hereby notified that unless payment is promptly made, suit will be instituted and all having claims against said estate will present them for payment.

JOHN H. BARRET,
WM. T. BARRET,
Ex'rs A. B. Barret.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 18, 1864. 4w

ST. JOSEPH SALOON!

JOS. DESCHAMP

TAKES this mode of informing the citizens of Henderson and vicinity that he has opened, at his old Confectionary stand on Second street, a first-class Saloon. All those who desire anything for the benefit of the "inner man" are invited to give him a call.

February 11th, 1864.

GREAT BATTLE!

AT THE

New Louisville Store,

ON MILL STREET,

(Formerly occupied by F. Millet & Co.)

HENDERSON, KY.

H. SCHLESINGER

WISHES to inform the public generally that he has opened a large and well selected stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

A full stock of

NEGRO GOODS,

&c., &c.

Being a stranger to the community of this county, but an old citizen of the State, I take the liberty of calling on the people for a liberal patronage. I can assure those who give me a call that I shall endeavor to give them no occasion to go abroad and spend their money in other States, while they have an opportunity of getting just as

GOOD BARGAINS

with their own town folks.

Please call and examine my stock. No trouble will be spared to show you goods at very

LOW FIGURES!

Come and satisfy yourselves of this great and most important fac.

H. SCHLESINGER

Henderson, Ky., Oct. 1, 1863.

GROCERIES

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. HELD & SONS,

THANKFUL for past patronage, would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a new wholesale and retail

GROCERY

In F. Millet's old stand,

North side Mill between Main and Water Sts.,

HENDERSON, KY.

Having purchased the entire stock of the late James E. Ricketts, and made new additions thereto, they now offer to the public a large lot of the

Cheapest Groceries

ever sold in Henderson. Their stock consists in part of—

200 bbls common Whisky;
100 bbls Old Bourbon and Nelson co. Whisky;
Large lot of fine Brandies and Wines;
50 bbls Golden Syrup, and a large lot of common Molasses;
Mackerel in bbls., half bbls. and kits;
Flour, of the best quality in bbls and sacks;
Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices;
Cotton and Wool Cards;
Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Pickles, Cheese;
Salaratus, Soda, Pepper, Brushes, Brooms;
Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Rope, Twine,
Harness, Bridles, Horse Collars,
and in short every article usually kept in a wholesale and retail Grocery.

ALSO,

200 Kegs of Nails, from 5s to 20s,

and a large amount of

SACK AND BARREL SALT

Mr. Held's extensive acquaintance in the city and country, and his established character as a Grocer and Merchant, renders remark unnecessary.

GIVE THEM A CALL

and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. Held & Sons are buying all manner of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

for which they are paying CASH.

P. S.—J. Held, Sr., would inform the public that his old stand, the

BAKERY AND GROCERY

is still open and carried on by himself.

Henderson, Ky., October 8, 1863–3m

PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING!

Thomas A. Alvey, Late of Union County........ Jesse B. Strader.

THOMAS A. ALVEY & CO.,

Medical College Building, Corner Fifth and Green Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Water Pipes, Hydrants, Hose, Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps for wells and cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe; also, a fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, BRASS WORK AND STEAM VALVES.

☞ All orders for Cistern Pumps, Force Pumps, Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers, or anything in our line needed in HENDERSON, can be shipped and hands dispatched to put them upon the shortest notice and at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ LYNE & JOHNSON are our Agents. Orders left with them will receive attention.

READ! READ!

THE LATEST NEWS!

Lee in Full Retreat!

DALLAM & LIVERS

MARCHING ON

HENDERSON

With a large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CLOTHING,

&C., &C., &C.

THROUGH fear that the citizens of Henderson and county are not apprised of the fact, we take this method of informing them that we have just received, direct from the Eastern Cities, a large and well-assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER

Goods, which were purchased before the recent rise, which will enable us to sell at low prices.

The ladies especially are requested to call and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

which have been selected with great care, and which, for quality, durability and style are unsurpassed in the city.

Give us a call before you buy. We will take great pleasure in showing you through our stock; then if you can do better elsewhere, we do not ask you to buy.

DALLAM & LIVERS.

Henderson, Ky., Aug. 27, 1863.

Still at the Old Stand!

N. H. BARNARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

STOVES, GRATES,

CASTINGS,

HOLLOW WARE,

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE;

Britannia, Wood and Willow Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY,

AND

House-Furnishing Goods

GENERALLY,

MAIN STREET,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

Roofing, Guttering and Job Work done on short notice.

December 24th, 1863.

SHINGLE & LATHING

MACHINES!

I HAVE at Clore's Steam Saw Mill two first-class machines of the above kind, and am prepared to fill all orders for either SHINGLES or LATHES on short notice and at reasonable prices. The very best Shingles and Lathes always kept on hand. Orders solicited.

MILLER CLORE.

Henderson, Ky., April 9, 1863—1y

DR. JOHN S. STITES,

HAVING settled in Henderson, offers his professional services to the citizens of Henderson and vicinity. ☞ Office with Jas. B. Lyne, Esq. Dec. 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED!

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

C. WENING,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

Main Street,
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Henderson, and the public generally that I have just received my stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, comprising

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

of all styles, sizes and patterns; besides **Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Cravats Handkerchiefs,**

and every other article usually found in a first-class Clothing establishment. Also,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

of all qualities, together with all kinds of Trimmings, which will be made up to order on the shortest notice, in the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE!

My stock of Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods consists of the very best selections, and will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

All I ask is a fair trial, and I feel confident of being able to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

C. WENING.

Henderson, Ky., Sept. 10th, 1863.

FOARD & BLACKWELL,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultu'l Implements,

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
WAGON & CARRIAGE TIMBERS
Carriage Trimmings in variety;
Carriage Hardware, full assortment;
Collars, Hames, Traces,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Main Street,

Dec 10, 1863. HENDERSON, KY.

REMOVAL!

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

W. N. BROWN,

WITH

A. E. GERHART,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Henderson and vicinity that he has removed to Gerhart's New Store, in the

CITY BANK BUILDING,

and is now receiving a beautiful line of NEW AND SEASONABLE

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

Laces and Needlework,

which he will sell cheaper than the same articles can be purchased in

ANSVILLE OR LOUISVILLE

The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Henderson, Ky., Nov. 19, 1863.

IF you want a nice Hood, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

IF you want a nice Collar, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

IF you want pure Valencia Lace, go to A. E. GERHART'S

IF you want a Balmoral Skirt, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

IF you want Handsome Ribbons, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

IF you want a Pure Shell Comb, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

IF you want a nice Dress of any kind, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

IF you want Print as low as 18c. per yard, go to A. E. GERHART'S.

W. N. BROWN, with A. E. Gerhart, is always happy to have customers call and examine goods and prices.

I. RITTENBERG,

OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he manufactures Spectacles and Preservers on newly discovered and improved principles, by which the numerous inconveniences of the Spectacles now in use are entirely avoided, and every advantage secured which these articles can possibly afford in assisting the sight.

In addition to the above, I have a Spectacle with a smoked lense, adapted for weak sight where strong light, snow or wind affects the vision. These Spectacles are a perfect preventive by using them constantly, causing the eye to gain its healthy power and retain it to old age.

I. Rittenberg having had over twenty-five years experience as a regular practical Optician, the Eye, being the most delicate organ and of the most vital importance to the happiness and prosperity of man, should never be tampered with, either by the individual or those who, for mere profit, take upon themselves the selling of Optical Instruments, and who know nothing of the anatomy of the eye.

Army Field Glasses,
Spy-Glasses, Opera-Glasses,
Simple and Compound Microscopes,
HUNTING GLASSES,
and all kinds of

Optical Instruments

Can be had only of
I. RITTENBERG,
No. 67 Main Street,
Dec. 17, 1863. Evansville, Ind.

FAMILY DYE COLORS

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum—Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
☞ For sale in Henderson by
F. B. CROMWELL & CO.
December 10, 1863. 1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE

P. L. GEISSLER

HAVING just returned from New York City, where he has purchased the largest and finest stock of Goods, which they offer at very low prices at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

They call the special attention of the Country Merchants and vicinity at large. The stock comprises the finest selection of

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
FIELD GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES,
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

Also, a large stock of the very best brands of

PLATED WARE,

Manufactured in the United States.

Fine full Tea Sets, Fine Castors, Fine Cake Baskets, Fine Card Baskets, Cups and Goblets, Tea, Table and Desert Spoons

Tipped, Beaded and Threaded Forks, Soup Ladles, Fruit Knives, and Napkin Rings, Children's Sets of Knives, Forks and Spoons;

Also, a large stock of Gold Pens

All of which we offer at wholesale and retail at very low figures. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

P. L. GEILSLER & CO.,
28 Main St., one door above First,
Evansville Ind.

N. B.—Personal attention given to repairing fine Watches. Oct. 15, 1863.

CLOTHING!

GEORGE HAK

MERCHANT - TAILOR!

AND DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

At the old Stand of A. Hak, on Mill street
Henderson, Ky.,

MAY still be found at his place of business, with ready-made Clothing, and a stock of Goods, ever ready to serve those who may give him a call, with any article in his line.

Terms cheap as any other house in the city. Patronage solicited.

February 8th, 18[illegible].

CLEAR THE TRACK!

NEW

CLOTHING

HOUSE!

B. W. TAYLOR,

MAIN STREET,
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY,

IS daily receiving from the large and fashionable CLOTHING HOUSE of

SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,

All the new styles of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

Also a splendid stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Consisting of

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves. Scarfs, Neck-Ties, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

He also keeps a splendid stock of BUSINESS AND DRESS COATS, Of all styles, colors and quality—CAN FIT ANY AND EVERYBODY. His stock of

PIECE GOODS

Comprises the newest and most stylish patterns chosen by himself for the Henderson market, and is full and complete; embracing a first-class quality of

Fancy Cassimeres
And
Fancy Cut Silk Velvets

for Vests, by the piece, pattern or yard. Also those new LEATHER COLORED Cassimeres for Suits. He prides himself on his stock of **Moscow, French and English Beavers, for Overcoats,** of Plain, Black and Rich Dahlia colors. He has a splendid stock of

PETERSHAM GOODS,

Cut in all styles.

English Walking and Scotch and French Sacks.

He also keeps those new-fashioned RUSSIA BEAVER OVERCOATS, LINED WITH WARM WATER!

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING

Of every description, in abundance.

Fancy White Silk Vest Patterns for Weddings, Parties, &c. His stock of

Ladies' Kid Gloves,

Of Albert Justin's make, speak for themselves.

GENT'S RIDING, WALKING AND DRESS GLOVES, OF ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

Neck-Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Suspenders.

Tooth, Hair, Nail and Clothes Brushes.

White Linen, Bordered and Silk Handkerchiefs, of every color and figure.

He also keeps a great variety of Gent's Traveling Blankets and Shawls. His stock of

TRIMMINGS

is of the very best quality for

Dress and Business Suits

Has also those **French Flannel Traveling Shirts** of plain and fancy colors.

Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c

All he asks is a call, and if he don't show you some of the prettiest goods you ever saw, at LOW PRICES, he will be ready for the draft "when this cruel war is over."

October 22d, 18[illegible].

A. T. LESLIE,

MERCHANT

TAILOR

AND

CLOTHIER,

MAIN STREET,
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY,

Has just arrived, direct from the

CITY OF NEW YORK,

With a full and fine stock of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

For the

Fall and Winter Trade,

Consisting of

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

Of all colors, qualities and kinds; besides

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,
Cassinettes, Tweeds, Vestings,

And

TRIMMINGS,

Of all qualities, which will be made up to order, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLES

And

DURABLE MANNER.

His Stock also embraces

UNDERSHIRTS,

Drawers, Half Hose,
Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neck Ties,
Gloves of all kinds,

Together with every other article in his line

His Goods were selected by himself, with great care, and laid in at the

LOWEST PRICES

Which will enable him to accommodate his patrons with an extra article at a moderate price.

Any order in his line for

CUSTOM WORK
Or for
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Will be thankfully received and promptly filled.

Henderson, Ky., August 27, 18[illegible].

E. L. STARLING, JR. .... CHAS. T. STARLING.

E. L. STARLING, JR., & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

R. G. BEVERLEY.

WOULD respectfully inform their patrons that they have on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, of all kinds, which they will sell as low as any other house in Southern Kentucky.

GROCERIES

E. L. STARLING, JR. & CO.,
MAIN STREET, HENDERSON, KENTUCKY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF,
Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware, Nails, Iron, Steel and Hardware, Twine, Cordage, &c., &c.

We have on hand a large stock of Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, and every description of goods in our line. ☞ Give us a call—it is no trouble to show our goods.

HARDWARE

Feeling well assured that we can satisfy all those who honor us with a call, (in quality as well as price,) we ask those wishing anything in our line to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We have on hand a large stock of

IRON,

which we will dispose of at as low figures as the same article can be bought in any city in the West. Nov. 19, 1863.

CITY STORE

F. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN

Patent Medicines, Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

For Medical Purposes;

COAL OIL, LAMPS, STATIONERY, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
TOILET GOODS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
And everything to be found in a First Class Drug Store,
Corner of Main and Second Streets, Henderson, Kentucky;

All of which are offered very low. Considering the constant advance in Drugs, &c., it is almost impossible to give prices satisfactory to the purchaser; but we will strive to keep posted in the markets, and promise to sell *lower than any other house in the city*. The *old house* is thankful indeed for past patronage, during the past year; and the *new firm* hope, by a marked attention to the wants of this people, to merit a continuance of the same, and wish you all a prosperous and happy New Year. Yours Truly, &c.,

January 1, 1864. F. B. CROMWELL & CO.

N. B.—By the advantage of having a "NIGHT BELL," (to be found at side door on 2d street,) Physicians and Families can rely on having their *Prescriptions* and *Orders* promptly filled at all hours of the night. F. B. C. & CO.

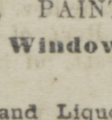
TERMS CASH, or by agreement; accounts to be settled at option of the Proprietors.

GEO. LYNE .... W. S. JOHNSON.

LYNE & JOHNSON,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

AND DEALERS IN



PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS;
Window Glass, Putty, Toilet Articles, Stationery.
ALL POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes alone, and Warranted Pure.

We have the largest and best stock of Brushes in market, including Hair, Paint, Varnish, Horse, Shoe, Scrub, Dusting and Clothes Brushes, which we will sell low.

We have just received, and will keep on hand, a large stock of the following articles:

Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Shades and Wicks. Also, the Family Dye Colors, Rifle and Blasting Powder, (Dupont's best,) Caps and Lead.

As our trade has been greatly increased in the last twelve months, we are enabled to sell at a less profit than heretofore. Our facilities for getting goods are now such that we can compete with any house West of Louisville in PRICE and QUALITY are are determined TO DO IT. All articles sold by us are **Warranted as Represented.**

Physicians' Prescriptions will receive especial attention, at all hours, day or night.

Store, West side Main Street, at the sign of the Triangular Post

Henderson, Ky., February 11, 1864. LYNE & JOHNSON.

Our "TETTER OINTMENT," which has been so much used for the last eight months, with great success, in the cure of Tetter, Itch, Ring Worm, Poison Oaks and Scratches on horses, we still keep on hand. Its value is known to almost every one in the county. We append the certificate of Mr. Howard:

I have used the "Tetter Ointment," prepared by Lyne & Johnson, for scratches on horses and find it more speedy and certain than anything I have before used.

Henderson, Ky., March 12, 1863. H. W. HOWARD.

TOMB-STONES!

I HAVE on hand and will make to order Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, together with every description of GRAVE-YARD WORK. A good many styles always finished, from which those needing anything of the kind can select.

JAMES KARINS.
2d Street, between Main and Water.
Dec. 3, 1863. Henderson Ky.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES!

THE undersigned, Agent for these celebrated Machines, can be found at the house formerly occupied by G. M. Vogel, Main St., next door to Sharrard's Jewelry Store, where the public are most respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Needles, Thread, Sewing Silk, and Oil constantly on hand.

Terms cash. M. B. SWAIN.
Henderson, Ky., May 7, 1863.

CANCERS!

WE take real pleasure in announcing to our readers that the celebrated

DR. COUDEN,

of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is now located at Terre Haute, Ind., intends visiting our city.

We have noticed the Evansville papers loud in his praise. He has cured a very large Cancer upon the face of Mr. James Scanlan, a well known citizen of that place. Mr. Scanlan had been treated by several would-be cancer physicians, and suffered by their treatment pain worse than death, without any relief. He informs us that Dr. Couden performed this wonderful cure without pain, caustic eating, or the use of the knife. We advise all afflicted with cancers or cancerous affections to call on the Doctor when he arrives. He will be at the Hancock House on Jan 10th and 11th, Feb. 7th and 8th, and again March 13th and 14th. He treats, also, successfully all forms of chronic disease. December 24, 1863.

Barnes' Gold Pens.

AS AGENT for the above named Pens, I invite the public to call and examine specimens. The prices—for Gold Pen and Holder—range from $1 to $4

For sale in Henderson by
A. J. SHARRARD.
November 5th, 1863.

FOURTH SESSION!

Henderson Female

COLLEGE!

H. B. PARSONS A. M.,
PRESIDENT.

THIS institution will commence its fourth session of ten months on **Monday, September 7th, 1863.**

The following lists will represent charges for the respective branches taught in this institution:

Academical branches, including the entire Mathematical course	$50 00
Latin	20 00
Greek	20 00
French	20 00
Students taking the entire Collegiate course	70 00

The above has reference to a session of ten months.

Pupils will be charged from the beginning of the session.

Proper deductions will be made in case of protracted illness on the part of pupils.

☞ Each Student will be charged $1 for incidental expenses.

Henderson, July 2, 1863—y

UNDERTAKING!

WOOD AND METALIC COFFINS

I AM ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN the **Undertaking** business and at all times have on hand a variety of Metalic and Wood Coffins, and am ever ready to fill orders, which must invariably be accompanied by the cash. I have two HEARSES, which may be had on Funeral occasions either in the city or county.

☞ Place of business at the Livery Stable on Main Street, formerly occupied by McCombs & Butler.

T. SCHAEFFER.
Henderson, May 29, 1863.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

JOHN REICHERT,

Manufacturer of all Kinds of Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Henderson that he has on hand a large stock of Tobacco and Cigars of all brands, Amber and Meerschaum Mouth-Pieces, and in fact every thing usually found in a first-class Tobacco and Cigar Store. He would also respectfully solicit a liberal patronage at the hands of the good people of Henderson.

February 8th, 1863—y

H. F. TURNER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
HENDERSON, KY.

Will practice in Henderson, Union, Hopkins and Daviess counties, Kentucky.

☞ Office on Main street, nearly opposite P. H. Hillyer's Bookstore. 39-7—y

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J. F. CLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY,

Will practice in the courts of Henderson and adjoining counties.

OFFICE—One door below Hillyer's Book-Store, up stairs. Feb. 12.